



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

low or orange, 0006-.0008 of an inch in diameter, generally containing one to three shining nuclei.

Leaves of *Gaura coccinea*. Colorado. June. M. E. Jones.

This and the preceding one are probably forms of one species which may yet occur as a *Puccinia* or a *Uromyces*.

NOTES FROM TOLEDO, OHIO.—*Schollera graminea* grows on muddy shores of Maumee Bay less than 2 inches high, leaves about 1 inch long, the seeds maturing near the surface of the mud, the perianth tube varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch long, just barely pushing the flower above the water's surface. Dr. Beardslee, of Painesville, O., found the same form at the termination of the Welland Canal on Lake Ontario.

Solidago rigida, when growing in shaded situations, frequently has leaves with a very soft pubescence. *Liatris spicata* and *L. scariosa* both have a vanilla scent in drying. In the former the fragrant principle is in the flowers mainly, but in the latter the leaves are most fragrant. Dr. Beardslee observes that *L. elegans* is also fragrant.

Amarantus Blitum, growing here, invariably has strongly reflexed branches and especially so late in the season, making a very marked difference in its outline and that of *Amarantus albus*. Both grow abundantly on the Wabash Railroad.

A form of *Zizania aquatica* with purple glumes and stems grows in the Maumee River here with the ordinary form.

Solidago altissima, 1 to 3 feet high is plenty here and is now in full bloom. Mr. G. Butler called attention to this form a year or so ago in the GAZETTE.

I found *Cornus stolonifera* in full bloom August 25.

Lactuca scariola grows on the banks of the Maumee River apparently without cultivation.—J. A. SANFORD.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA, ILL.—I have recently found *Petalostemon foliosus* in abundance in this town, and have specimens to exchange, particularly for ferns. Have found *Lycopodium Selago* and *Poterium Canadense* in this vicinity.—H. L. BOLTWOOD.

UNUSUAL GROWTH IN RHUS TOXICODENDRON.—On the side of a steep bank of the Mauvais Terre Creek, Morgan Co., Ill., safe from the unfriendly axe of farmers, there is growing a *Rhus Toxicodendron* which measures 14 inches in circumference two feet from the ground and 11 inches 5 feet higher up. About 12 feet of the lower half of the stem clings to a tree in the usual manner. The remaining 10 or 15